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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES.

Addams, Jane. *The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets.* Pp. 162. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.
American Foreign Policy, by a Diplomatist. Pp. vii, 192. Price, \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1909.

Our connection with all the important changes in international affairs is the theme the author sets himself. Expanding commerce has brought us in spite of ourselves into the field of politics, even in the countries of the near east. Diplomacy as a consequence is undergoing a new development. Its functions can no longer be divorced from trade. We must be prepared to exercise direct supervision over the Carribean, Central American revolutions must not be allowed to endanger our interests in the Panama region, and even in European affairs we must cast aside the policy of inaction which was suited only to the time when steam and the telegraph had not destroyed the effect of great distances. In countries undeveloped in manufactures our interests should have an aggressive representation—there especially our business men should be guaranteed an equal opportunity to share in concessions for public improvements, and there, too, the possibility of tariffs for protection is least. Turkey, Asia Minor and Persia should for this reason be second only to the Chinese Empire in the attention given them by the State Department. To enable us to play the actual part we ought, important changes must be introduced both in the State Department and in our representation abroad. Such a policy will clash with tradition, but we can no longer follow plans dictated by conditions which we have outgrown.

Andres, H. *Die Einführung des konstitutionellen Systems im Grossherzogtum Hessen.* Pp. xi, 103. Berlin: Emil Ebering.

Bailey, L. H. *The Nature Study Idea.* Pp. ix, 246. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

The thesis of this book—not stated, but read on every page—is that elementary education should consist in adjusting the student to the world. "The happiest life has the greatest number of points of contact with the world," and Nature Study is the most natural and forceful way of multiplying these points of contact for the child. The force of many chapters is devoted to making clear the distinction between Nature Study and Science, for it is a confusion of these terms that breeds the chief opposition which technical scientists hold for the subject. Science gives information—Nature Study gives spirit; Science is of the intellect—Nature Study is of the heart. A teacher who

thinks first of his *subject* teaches science; one who thinks first of his *pupils* teaches nature study. The two cannot conflict, for they occupy different fields. Part II of the book, entitled "The Teacher's Outlook to Nature," is a series of rather unrelated papers on the interpretation of nature. The volume closes with replies to miscellaneous queries propounded to the author concerning the teaching and advancement of nature study.

Bailey, L. H. *The Training of Farmers.* Pp. xiii, 263. Price, \$1.00. New York: The Century Company, 1909.

The author holds that the training of farmers is the most vital phase of the "rural problem." He deplores the lack of a true reading habit among them. He attributes it largely to the absence of a distinctive agricultural literature—excepting the technical journals. Perhaps the most striking chapters of this volume deal with a first hand investigation carried on by the author—as to why boys leave and why many return to the farm. The predominant reasons for leaving are, in the order of their importance: the farm does not pay; the physical labor is too great, and the social conditions are poor. The reasons for returning to the farm are in bold contrast; a love of the open country; good living; independence, and a good place in which to raise children.

There follows a strong chapter on rural schools, in which the writer declares that "even if the schools do not specialize in making farmers, they should at least cease in unmaking them." The influence of the agricultural colleges on the "away from"—and the "back to"—the farm movement is discussed. A chapter on "College Men as Farm Managers" is added.

Beer, G. L. *The Origins of the British Colonial System, 1578-1660.* Pp. viii, 438. Price, \$3.00. New York: Macmillan Company.

The third contribution of Mr. G. L. Beer to the history of the policy of Great Britain towards her American colonies maintains the high standard of scholarship established by the author in his previous works. This treatise, on "The Origins of the British Colonial System," like the author's other volumes, is written from original materials, most of which are in London and are still unpublished. The present study ends with the period of the Commonwealth and Protectorate. It is introduced by a chapter on English expansion, after which the author discusses the relation of emigration to over-population and explains the economic theory of colonization. A full account is given of the effect of tobacco production in the colonies upon the commercial and financial policy established by the mother country. The reasons for the restrictions placed upon the colonial export trade, and for the exclusion of foreigners from that commerce are set forth, and a clear account is given both of the economic development of the colonies and of the manner in which they were governed during the period to 1660.

Bianco, Jose. *La Propriedad Inmobiliaris.* Pp. 442. Buenos Aires: F. Landreau & Co., 1909.

In the register of real property in the city of Buenos Aires Dr. Jose Bianco has published a volume containing an account of the realty transactions

effected within the city during the year, to which is annexed the opinions of the register on disputed problems in real-estate law. The system of recording deeds in the Argentine Republic has been developed with great care and deserves more attention than it has received. Dr. Bianco has done a real service in collating in accessible form the legislation on the subject and in giving us a complete description of the operation of the system.

Blow, Susan E. *Educational Issues in the Kindergarten.* Pp. xxiv, 386. Price, \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1908.

This is a remarkable book by a remarkable woman. It should be read by every woman of culture, whether interested in the kindergarten or not, as a tribute to the genius and solid intellectual achievements of an American woman. There is nothing in English written by a woman that approaches in philosophic grasp, critical acumen and brilliant expository power this book by Miss Blow. As a critical discussion of certain misapprehensions of kindergarten practice—the concentric programme, the free play programme, and the industrial programme, it is illuminating, convincing and inspiring. The book, however, is one of “educational issues” in a far wider sense than concerns only the kindergarten. Miss Blow does more than take the reader back to Froebel. She takes him back to the idealistic philosophy as the foundation of all genuine educational practice. Those who find fault with Hegel will find fault with Miss Blow; those who think they have transcended Dr. Harris in important points will think Miss Blow has gone beyond him only in detail and in charm of exposition. No teacher, whatever his place in the educational machine, can afford to leave a book like this unread.

Bordwell, Percy. *The Law of War Between Belligerents.* Pp. 374. Chicago: Callaghan & Co.

This work is both a history of the international law of war and a criticism of its doctrines. The arrangement is good and the citations and comment show that the author has endeavored to embody the latest developments in international law as shown in the practice in the Spanish-American, Anglo-Boer and Russo-Japanese wars and in the agreements growing out of the Hague conferences. Particular emphasis is given to the work of all the great international conferences in unifying the various rules of war. The Second Hague Conference is treated in detail, as are also the Red Cross Conventions.

The field covered by this work is too narrow to recommend it as a text for the average college class, but for study in the later years of a university course such manuals as this are of especial value. They make accessible the gist of the law on each point—a thing often difficult for the undergraduate to ascertain when the original conventions must be compared without such a guide as this.

Bradley, A. G. *The Making of Canada.* Pp. 396. Price, \$3.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

This volume is in reality the general historical background for the author's work on “Canada in the Twentieth Century,” and the sequel to his earlier

volume entitled "The Fight with France for North America." The series, therefore, affords a complete chronicle of Canadian development from the earliest times down to the present day. The period covered by the volume extends from about 1760 to 1815. Confined as it is to little more than a half century, the treatment is necessarily detailed and fairly exhaustive.

The chief topics covered are the conditions in Canada between the defeat of the French and the outbreak of the American Revolution; Canada during the Revolution, including the invasion and siege of Quebec; political affairs, immigration and internal progress in the years following 1783; and Canada during the War of 1812. As a whole the book deserves much praise for its pleasing style and generally readable character; it is marred only by too long paragraphs.

Bridgman, R. L. *The Passing of the Tariff*. Pp. 272. Price, \$1.20. Boston: Sherman, French & Co., 1909.

This volume consists largely of papers that have previously appeared in various magazines. It presents the arguments against our present high tariff in a popular form and contains a plea for the early reduction of duties. The author thinks that the tariff is destined to disappear in the near future. He believes that the world is organizing into a single economic and political unit, and that "world unity promises to cause radical changes in the trade relations between the fragments of the human race which are now arrayed under the hostile and superficial classification of nationality." It would be difficult to conceive of a broader cosmopolitanism than this implies. In view of the unmistakable tendency of all nations to adopt and maintain effective tariff restrictions, the conclusions of Mr. Bridgman seem rather to be prophecy based upon hope than to be judgment resting upon a true appreciation of national tendencies.

Cabot, R. C. *Social Service and the Art of Healing*. Pp. ix, 192. Price, \$1.00. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1909.

Carnier, J. *Der Ehebetrug*. Pp. 72. Giessen: O. Kindt, 1909.

Caro, L. *Auswanderung und Auswanderungspolitik in Österreich*. Pp. 284. Price, 6.40 m. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1909.

Carpenter, C. W. *Profit Making in Shop and Factory Management*. Pp. 146. New York: Engineering Magazine.

Channing, E., and Lansing, Marion F. *The Story of the Great Lakes*. Pp. ix, 398. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

Professor Channing and Miss Lansing have told the story of the Great Lakes admirably. The first of the three parts into which the volume is divided deals with the period of discovery and exploration ending with the seventeenth century. Part II gives the history of the political struggles which ended in the control of the Great Lakes by the United States. The last chapter in this part is entitled "The Black Hawk War in 1832." Part III gives an account of the occupation and development of the region about the Great Lakes.

Although the entire volume will appeal strongly to the student of history, the third part of the book will be especially appreciated by those interested in American and economic history. One of the best written chapters in the volume tells the story of "Lincoln and Douglas in Chicago in 1858-1861," but just what reason there was for including this chapter in a volume on the Great Lakes is not apparent. One wonders also why there is no chapter upon the fishing industries of the Great Lakes, an industry nearly as important economically as the fur trade, to which an appropriate amount of space is justly given. The volume closes with a well-selected and useful list of books classified topically.

Chapman, J. J. *Causes and Consequences.* Pp. xii, 166. Price, \$1.25. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1909.

In this readable little book, arising, as he tells us, out of an attempt to explain an election, Mr. Chapman gives a forceful picture of the evils of our day, of the causes underlying them and of the prospects for our future. Having arrived at the conclusion that "man is an unselfish animal," he proceeds to present this idea from several points of view, summarizing first our political corruption, due, as he sees it, to the greed of commercialism, and then reviewing some phases of our social life where he sees the same enemy causing formalism, the suppression of the individual and intellectual dishonesty. A study of the law of intellectual growth as expressed by Froebel leads to the conclusion that the normal development of the individual and of the community can come only from the recognition of the fundamental law of nature, the basic altruism of man. The book has a strong moral tone and an encouraging optimism.

Cheyney, E. P. *Readings in English History.* Pp. xxxvi, 781. Price, \$1.80. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1909.

Professor Cheyney's volume is more than its title would imply. Although it consists mainly of extracts from classical writers and standard contemporary authorities, each selection is prefaced by a luminous paragraph written by Professor Cheyney. These introductory paragraphs make the volume, as a whole, a consecutive and interesting account of the main phases of the history of England. The volume thus supplements the ordinary text-book in a most satisfactory manner.

Clifford, H. *Further India.* Pp. 375. New York: F. A. Stokes Company.

Further India considered as a place name may be assumed to include all the southeastern peninsula of Asia, but it is the central, western and northern portions of that peninsula which are here discussed most fully.

The book is mainly of a historical nature, dealing with the progress of geographical exploration in Burma, Siam, the Malayan section and Indo-China. Incidental to tracing the course of exploration a very great deal is told about the principal features of the localities concerned. Abundant illustrations and a good map supplement the text, while not the least praiseworthy feature of the volume is the exhaustive bibliography covering no less than a score of pages.

From a book dealing with the work of many men who contributed each his quota to the work of exploration, it is perhaps unjust to single out one man as standing above all others, but in this case it is quite certain that the chapters dealing with Francis Garnier and the ancient Khmer civilization are worth as much as the rest of the volume. Garnier himself is one of the most interesting figures in the long list of explorers, and since his accounts of the little known Khmer civilization are not available to the average reader, the translated abstracts given here will well repay anyone for reading the whole book.

Conant, C. A. *A History of Modern Banks of Issue* (4th rev. ed.). Pp. x, 751. Price, \$3.50 New York: Putnam's Sons, 1909.

Cowen, Joseph, *The Speeches of*. Edited by his daughter. Pp. 349. Price, \$1.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

Joseph Cowen, member of Parliament for Newcastle from 1873 to 1885, was noted for his personal eccentricities, his pronounced views and his political independence. While always a Liberal, he felt no hesitation in speaking and voting against his party when its measures did not coincide with his convictions. He exercised much influence in the north of England, not only from his wealth and ability, but as owner and editor of the "Newcastle Chronicle." His chief interest was in foreign affairs and Home Rule and he began to study these questions when a student at Edinburgh, where he was an influential member of a Radical club. He early made the acquaintance of all the important revolutionary exiles who found refuge in England, and did much to assist political agitation on the continent from 1848 to 1870. Many of his speeches have already been published in the "Life and Speeches of Joseph Cowen," by Major E. R. Jones, 1885. Some of these, with others taken from newspaper files, are here republished by his daughter, but without comments or explanatory notes. Just why this should have been done save as a work of filial piety it is hard to say, especially as a biography and complete edition of the speeches is advertised to appear later. The chief sentiment by which Cowen's views of foreign questions was dominated was hatred and distrust of the Russian government, which led him to defend and extenuate Turkish misrule and to view the possibilities of a reformed administration in Turkey with what his daughter considers to-day a prophetic eye. That he did not, however, view the Eastern question altogether with a seer's vision is evident from his prediction in 1880 that the recent Anglo-Turkish convention which gave England her position in Cyprus would result in rescuing the people of the Levant from their social and political misfortunes and make the land "bloom and blossom as the rose," and that it would enable England to construct the Euphrates Valley railroad. His confident prophecy in 1883 that "next year or two, or ten years hence," a deadly struggle was bound to break out between Russia and Austria has likewise not been verified.

In home affairs he was an ardent Home Ruler long before it became a part of the Liberal program, but in colonial questions he frequently found himself in opposition to Gladstone. He was an ardent imperialist and had

little patience with the "parochial policy" of the Little Englanders. The most pleasing feature of these speeches is their indication of independence, fearlessness, and complete conviction, for aside from the light they throw on the speaker's character and personal attitude, they cannot be considered important. Three of the best ones are strong denunciations of his party's Egyptian policy which resulted in the Gordon disaster. The style throughout is rhetorical and sometimes turgid and gives point to Gladstone's remark that Cowen's speeches smelled of the lamp.

Croly, Herbert. *The Promise of American Life.* Pp. 468. Price, \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

To preserve equality of opportunity in the future a larger sphere of governmental activity must be occupied. "Individual freedom has resulted in a morally and socially undesirable distribution of wealth." Therefore, increased social legislation is inevitable. Until recently we have neglected the fact that concentration has been going on which has developed the business specialist and the political specialist who have overthrown the former conditions of free competition and democratic government, and the best lawyers, formerly the makers of the laws, are now ranged on the side of the class interests. For these conditions we need reform. Only Roosevelt among recent reformers unites critical with constructive ability, and even he "has done little to encourage candid and consistent thinking." To get real reform we must be freed from our present idea of "individual rights."

Interference to protect individual rights, results in favor to a class in both business and politics; in fact, class legislation is inevitable. Since that is true, its basis should be individual liberty joined with social equality. In political affairs we are rapidly working toward such a solution, but in economic affairs legal equality is only a fiction. A true democracy must "become expressly responsible for an improved distribution of wealth." Such a regeneration is possible only when the national power can be exerted as a unit—not in separate divisions such as our states. Control over industry and labor should be vested in the central government.

All these changes toward socialization of political control and wealth must, however, be made slowly and without violence. The average man should continue to work as best he can in his own sphere. The only present change that he should make is in his attitude toward the progressive national ideal. Rabid socialism if it got control would make impossible for centuries the true ideal—socialization.

Daish, J. B. *Procedure in Interstate Commerce Cases.* Pp. xiv, 494. Price, \$5.25. Washington: W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., 1909.

A systematic treatise such as Mr. Daish has prepared upon "Procedure in Interstate Commerce Cases" cannot fail to prove very useful, not only to lawyers who practice before the commission, but also to others who may wish to acquaint themselves with the organization, functions and powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and with the relation of that body to the federal courts. Mr. Daish divides his book into two parts: the first deals

with procedure before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the second with procedure before the courts. The author wisely introduces his volume with an account of the organization of the commission; this is followed by a discussion of the jurisdiction and duties of that body as laid down in the various acts from which the commission derives its authority. Part I also includes a full account of pleading and practice before the commission, of evidence before that body, and of proceedings after the issue of an order by the commission. In Part II the author considers the jurisdiction of courts in interstate commerce; then takes up pleading, practice, and evidence; and, lastly, appeal and error in federal court proceedings for the trial of interstate commerce cases. The appendix includes the text of all laws for the regulation of commerce from 1887 to the present. There is also a brief, but useful, bibliography, a table of the cases referred to in the book, and a full index.

Dealey, J. Q. *The Development of the State*. Pp. 343. Price, \$1.50. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co., 1909.

Although Professor Dealey treats his subject in an attractive literary form, the great extent of the field covered within so small a compass gives to his work of necessity somewhat the effect of a syllabus. The work is divided into four parts, as follows:

In Part One he considers social and political development. The chapter on social development is really a study of the progress of civilization as affected by the earth's productivity on the one hand and an ever-expanding standard of living on the other. On the political side the author uses essentially the same historical material as in the discussion of social development, bringing out the relation of changing conditions to the development of the state.

Part Two deals with sovereignty and the powers involved therein. The discussion of sovereignty is concluded by an interesting chapter on the relation of the church and state.

In Part Three government is discussed from the following viewpoints: Organization of the state, the three traditional powers of government, the legal sovereign and the electorate. Under this last heading the author gives a cursory discussion of some of the newer democratic institutions such as the referendum and the initiative and different forms of political representation.

Part Four deals with law and citizenship under the following chapter headings: "Classification of Law;" "Law-making or Legislation;" "Rise of Political Parties;" "Citizenship;" "Modern Democracy."

It is obvious that a brief work covering such an extensive field cannot enter into full discussion of the subjects to which reference has been made. The author studiously avoids controverted points, stating without elaboration accepted legal and historical facts. The work should be of some use to students, inasmuch as it groups in a single outline subjects not hitherto presented in precisely this way. The author probably would not claim that his volume has added materially to our knowledge of political institutions.

Dealey, J. Q. *Sociology*. Pp. 405. Price, \$1.50. New York, Silver, Burdett & Co., 1909.

Deming, H. E. *Government of American Cities.* Pp. ix, 323. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909.

Government by politicians or government by the people; this is the problem of American municipal government, the author maintains. City governments are nine-tenths business corporations and one-tenth political units, but our present system does not insure that either business or policy shall be controlled by the public. To remedy this defect we must first of all separate the policy framing offices from the administration. A city should have few elective officers, concentrate power in their hands and make all other officers dependent not on suffrages but on merit.

Local political activity can best be encouraged by giving the city a sphere within which the legislature cannot interfere with its activities. When the electors realize that the city will not be interfered with by the legislature and that they cannot call upon the state to protect the city against itself, the ground for a regeneration of local political life will be laid. Chicago's experience shows how much may be done even under present conditions when the city is thrown upon its own resources. Take the city out of state politics and not only is the municipality benefited, but one of the most potent causes of corruption in state politics is removed.

The author quotes in detail from the experience of American cities. He maintains that they have failed in government not through too much democracy, but because democracy has never been tried in them. Throughout the book the tone is uniformly optimistic. Adopt European—especially English—experience and city troubles will be over, often seems to be the author's attitude. The book would have been much improved had care been taken to avoid repetition of ideas, phrases, and words; "local," for example, occurs fourteen times in a page of two hundred words (p. 9); "legislative" and "legislature" together appear twenty-one times in two pages (pp. 26, 27). These defects of style, however, should not obscure the merits of the book. Its statements are drawn from the most recent material and give an encouraging picture of American municipal progress. The municipal program of the National Municipal League is published as an appendix.

Dewe, J. A. *History of Economics.* Pp. 334. Price, \$1.50. New York: Benziger Brothers.

Taking as a premise that the formative causes of historical events are three in number, namely, Physical Surroundings, Religion and Economics, and dismissing the first two factors with a mere word of introductory explanation, Professor Dewe summarizes the field of economics from an historical viewpoint. The subject is divided into three parts, dealing in turn with the ancient, medieval and modern periods. Under each division the influences of economic conditions upon various nations, countries and phases of social life are detailed with careful insight and in a style both lucid and concise. By far the most interesting part of the volume is that dealing with modern theories and the relation of economics to political problems and history. The closing chapters on the French Revolution and present governmental tendencies are especially good and round out the summary in a charming manner.

This book will be valuable as a resumé for those who prefer the historical viewpoint.

Earhart, Lida B. *Systematic Study in the Elementary Schools.* Pp. 97. Price, \$1.00. New York: Teachers' College.

The value of this "contribution" lies chiefly in its theme and its pioneer character. The problem of teaching pupils to study systematically is one of great importance. Teachers for whom the problem does not exist should find the monograph stimulating; thoughtful teachers who are looking for a solution of the problem will not be satisfied with the analysis offered of the nature of logical study nor with the nature or extent of the "experiments" which form the basis of the conclusions of the book. Dr. Earhart, however, deserves much credit for breaking ground in an important field.

Electrification of Railway Terminals. Pp. 353. Chicago: R. R. Donnelley & Sons.

This volume is a report prepared under the auspices of the mayor of Chicago and the committee on local transportation of the city council. The contributors to the work consist of M. J. Foreman, chairman of the committee on local transportation of the city council; W. A. Evans, commissioner of health; Paul P. Bird, smoke inspector; Gilbert E. Ryder, smoke inspection department; and Herbert H. Evans, mechanical engineer. The report contains a strong argument for avoiding the smoke nuisance by substituting electricity for steam power within the limits of Chicago. Since this report was made, the president of the Illinois Central Railroad, which company it was thought would be the first to electrify its Chicago terminal, has reported against such action by the company at the present time. The city council of Chicago has passed an ordinance requiring all railroads in the city to electrify their lines before the end of 1912. It remains to be seen whether such an ordinance can be enforced.

Eliot, C. W. *Education for Efficiency.* Pp. 57. Price, 35 cents. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1909.

This little volume contains two addresses by the former president of Harvard University on "Education for Efficiency" and "The Definition of the Cultivated Man." The two essays constitute in a complementary way the treatment of but one problem. Efficiency Dr. Eliot defines as "effective power for work and service during a healthy and active life." To attain this end education must comprehend two processes, power and knowledge. There can be no education for efficiency which does not aim at the training and care of the body, the habit of quick and concentrated attention and the discernment of beauty and excellence. The motive power underlying all is the power of enthusiasm and the passion for truth.

In his second address the author gives a new definition of the cultivated man intending to show that "the idea of cultivation in the highly trained human being has undergone substantial changes during the last century." It now includes, among other elements, the development of a character forged in the furnace of modern complex life, a power of literary appreciation and

expression and the training of a constructive imagination. The possession of all these characteristics by one individual may never yet have been realized. Their value as an ideal is, however, none the less important.

Enock, C. R. *Mexico*. Pp. xxxvi, 362. Price, \$3.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1909.

Enock, C. R. *Peru*. Pp. xxxii, 320. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Fillebrown, C. B. *The A B C of Taxation*. Pp. ix, 229. Price, \$1.20. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1909.

Mr. Fillebrown has long been an authority in certain phases of taxation in this country. This volume of essays on subjects of real estate values, assessments, tax rates, etc., though confined almost entirely to definite problems within the State of Massachusetts, is nevertheless exceedingly instructive and in most cases convincing. His theoretical discussion of ground rent as a social product is lucid and emphatic, his illustrations well chosen and carefully tested. Though one soon discovers that Mr. Fillebrown is a single taxer, one finds that he does not force his views with unbecoming vehemence, nor does he attempt to evade the arguments of those who oppose him. The method of imposing the single tax in the case of public utilities and corporations in general, seems less clear than for other kinds of property. As a whole, however, the book is well worth careful reading by those interested in the methods of raising public revenue.

Fisher, Irving. *Economic Aspect of Lengthening Human Life*. Pp. 18. New Haven: By the Author, 1909.

Professor Fisher's pamphlet is a plea to the great insurance companies to expend an infinitesimally small percentage of their incomes to educate the public and to influence legislators to conserve and prolong human life. The proposition is made a purely business one and the insurance companies are urged from the standpoint of economy to regard it favorably.

Fry, W. H. *New Hampshire as a Royal Province*. Pp. 527. Price, \$3.00. New York: Columbia University Press.

The history of New Hampshire prior to the revolution is admirably presented in Dr. Fry's substantial volume. The book opens with an introduction of sixty-five pages, which covers the period ending in 1679, when New Hampshire became a royal province. The following century of New Hampshire's history is typically treated, a long chapter being given to each of the following subjects: The Executive, The Legislature, The Land System, Finance, Justice, and Military Affairs. The chapter on finances is especially satisfactory and makes one wish that a chapter had been added dealing with the colony's maritime and domestic commerce. The volume is certain to be given a secure place as a work which will be referred to by all serious students of colonial history.

Garcia, G. (Ed.). *Historia de Neuvo Leon*. Pp. 400. Mexico: Ch. Bouret, 1909.

This volume contains a history of the State of Neuvo Leon by Captain Alfonso de Leon and General Fernando Sanches de Zamora. In it there is

much material relating to both Texas and New Mexico and, therefore, is of interest to students of American history.

Garcia, G. (Ed.). *La Revolucion de Ayutla*. Pp. 264. Mexico: Ch. Bouret 1909.

Dr. Genaro Garcia, the director of the National Archæological Museum in Mexico City, has undertaken the publication of an extremely valuable set of documents relating to Mexican history. In this volume he has published a series of documents relating to the revolution of Ayutla. It contains the letters of General Doblado, who was one of the leaders in the revolutionary movement. The fact that the constitutional development of Mexico has been so deeply influenced by the revolution of Ayutla, lends to this volume special interest to the students of Mexican history.

Gephart, W. F. *Transportation and Industrial Development in the Middle West*. Pp. 273. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

Gray, B. K. *History of English Philanthropy*. Pp. xv, 302. Price, 7s. 6d. London: P. S. King & Son.

Groszmann, E.; Brees, E.; and Schachner, R. *Gemeindebetriebe in der Schweiz, in Belgien und in Australien*. Pp. vi, 123. Price, 2.80 m. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1909.

Hamilton, C. *Marriage as a Trade*. Pp. vii, 257. Price, \$1.25. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1909.

A popular discussion of the social and industrial dependence of women and a work in some of its aspects new and original, presenting various phases of the dependence of women.

Hayes, C. H. *An Introduction to the Sources Relating to the Germanic Invasions*. Pp. 229. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

Headland, I. T. *Court Life in China*. Pp. 372. Price, \$1.50. New York: F. H. Revell Company, 1909.

Thomson, J. S. *The Chinese*. Pp. 441. Price, \$2.50. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1909.

Both these books are far above the average of those dealing with the Far East. Each in a different field offers an unusual amount of fresh information about a country whose importance, though often insisted upon, is not even now appreciated.

Professor Headland's book is given especial value from the fact that his wife has been for twenty years physician to the family of the late Empress Dowager's mother. This gave her an *entrée* into court circles seldom possessed by a westerner. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the author has largely availed himself of the material contained in his wife's notebook. It would have been impossible to produce such a book without its aid. The intimate personal life of the court as it centered round the Dowager is the subject of the first third of the work. Then follow chapters discussing the efforts of the weak Kuang Hsü to bring reform to his hard pressed country; sketches of the home of the court—the Forbidden City,

and of the capital. There is also a discussion of the present controlling faction and its attitude toward reform, which while not thorough, gives us nevertheless a fresh viewpoint.

Mr. Thomson's book is harder to describe. It reminds one at times of Macaulay's famous description of the British Empire—there is no well-defined thread of narrative, but the reader feels he has been led through a "splendid jumble." Perhaps this is an efficient way to describe the tissue of conflicting interests which China now presents. Though one is often at a loss to know where the author is leading him, he cannot read this book without having a material addition to his knowledge of the Chinese. There are but few books which contain a greater wealth of anecdote and illustration. The discussion of the new influences in Chinese life is good, especially the chapters on China, Political and Picturesque, Modern Commerce and Business in China and Japan's Commercial Example to China. Chinese Art, Literature and Religion also receive sympathetic treatment.

Both these books deserve attention—the one for the intimate personal touch it gives with a court of which we have known almost nothing, and the other for the interpretation of the varied peoples over which the court rules.

Henderson, C. R. *Social Duties from the Christian Point of View.* Pp. xii, 332. Price, \$1.25. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1909.

To all those who regard the church as one of the most potent social forces of our time, the creation of the new social literature of the church is a most hopeful sign. It reveals the awakening of social consciousness and a new sense of social responsibility. This new volume of Professor Henderson's is a valuable contribution in this sphere. It considers a wide range of clearly recognized social duties from a purely Christian point of view and indicates a wholesome reaction against the ultra-individualism which characterized the church for a century or more. The book is not given to generalizations, but is concrete in pointing out both the nature and the solution of many practical social problems with which the church is vitally concerned. Social duties in relation to the family, to neglected children, to workingmen, in rural and urban communities, of municipal government, of business and leisure classes, in charities and correction, and the like, are outlined and discussed.

The volume is published as a text-book for the study of social problems and is admirably adapted to the use of study classes in churches, Young Men's Christian Associations and similar organizations. The Topics for Study and Discussion and Reference to Literature at the close of each chapter enhance the value of the book both to the class and to the individual reader.

Hillquit, Morris. *History of Socialism in the United States* (4th edition).

Pp. 371. Price, \$1.50. New York; Funk and Wagnalls Company.

The book is a conventional presentation of the history of socialism. The earlier chapters contain material dealing with social experiments made by the Owenites, the Fourierites and the Icarians. After dismissing these premature attempts to organize social communities, the author presents the history of

the socialist labor party, which has been gradually replaced by the modern socialist movement. The modern socialist movement is stated to be an organized working class movement dependent upon scientific economic theories and is rapidly gaining adherents. As the socialist labor party disintegrates its members are said to join the new socialist party and trade unionists are constantly coming over to the standard of this new group.

Hobson, J. A. *The Industrial System*. Pp. xx, 338. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

The book is a theoretical analysis of the modern industrial system. It begins by picturing the system as a unit, showing the various elements in the production and distribution of goods and their transfer from the producer to the consumer. The author next takes up a series of diagrams and illustrations showing the relation between the different businesses, the relation between the industrial units of one business and the relation of the individual producer and consumer to specific businesses and to the whole industrial system. The book also contains a careful analysis of the relation between producers and consumers through the medium of the economic system, the development of prices, of markets, trusts, labor unions and the relation of the individual to industry. This latter subject is dealt with in an exhaustive chapter entitled "The Human Side of Industry." Particular emphasis is laid in the discussion on the subject of unemployment. The various industrial problems just enumerated are connected with the theory of the industrial system enunciated in the beginning of the book. The work is illustrated throughout with excellent diagrams and tables. The whole is a keen analysis of the modern industrial system, presenting in several forms the newer phases and problems of industry. It is original, new, and shows a particular grasp of the industrial system.

Hopf, L. *The Human Species*. (Translated from the German.) Pp. xx, 457. Price, \$3.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

The purpose of the author is well expressed by the sub-title, "Considered from the standpoints of comparative anatomy, physiology, pathology and bacteriology." In great detail he traces man's place among animals showing the correspondence of organs. The book is a treasury of detailed information, well arranged and accessible. It is technical in language. There are many good illustrations. In addition to this exhaustive treatment of man as a physical being the author includes a sketch of primitive man, and space is found for one hundred pages of description of his psychology, his arts and achievements. It is altogether a valuable reference book.

Horrocks, Joseph. *Railway Rates: The Method of Calculating Equitable Rates and Charges for Merchandise Carried on Railways*. Pp. 485. Price, 21s. London: S. Sonnenschein & Co., Limited, 1909.

Having spent the larger part of his life in studying railway rates and in the management of railway freight traffic, Joseph Horrocks intended to put the results of his work and experience into book form. Unfortunately, he died shortly before realizing his purpose. The work he thought of writing, however,

was completed by two nieces, and thus students of transportation are given the benefit of Mr. Horrocks's life labors.

After presenting definitions of services, liabilities and obligations of railway carriers, the author describes at much length the methods which he believes can be successfully used in calculating what rates should be charged upon different kinds of merchandise. The larger part of the book is devoted to an application of this method by working out for imaginary companies charges for different railway services and rates upon various kinds of merchandise. The volume is technical and detailed. Its appeal will be only to those engaged in the work of actual rate making or to government officials who are called upon to test the reasonableness of railway charges.

Hutchins, B. L., and Harrison, A. *A History of Factory Legislation.* Pp. xviii, 372. Price, 10s. 6d. London: P. S. King & Son.

In his preface to this new edition of an accurate and valuable book Mr. Sidney Webb says: "The opening of the twentieth century finds it (factory legislation) prevailing over a larger area than the public library or the savings bank: it is, perhaps, more far-reaching than even the public elementary school or the policeman." The authors have traced the growth of this movement in England with painstaking care, from the legal, the administrative and the social standpoints. The early factory movement, they tell us, was "an emotional, religious, charitable one," while in recent years it has taken on a more economic and broadly social character. At first only the symptoms were observed, but now the search is for underlying causes of industrial ills.

The conclusion is reached that during the last generation a "considerable advance in administrative efficiency" has been made. But special legal exemptions still exist for hundreds of trades, illustrating the "extraordinary timidity" which has attended all parliamentary wrestling with the subject. The authors are of opinion that more help was rendered the cause by the Conservative party at the beginning, and by the Liberal party in later years, though the agitation has not been essentially a political one. The work is well indexed and supplemented by excellent statistical and bibliographical appendixes.

Jewett, F. G. *The Body at Work.* Pp. xvi, 247. Price, 60 cents. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1909.

Johnston, M. G. *Plain American Talk in the Philippines.* Pp. 197. Price, \$1.25. Manila: John R. Edgar & Co.

This is a small book of small value. It contains little information regarding the Philippines that is either new, interesting or useful, unless one happens to find interest or value in a magnification of petty and local agitations.

Jones, J. P. *India: Its Life and Thought.* Pp. xvi, 448. Price, \$2.50. New York: Macmillan Company.

No carefully written book about India can fail to be interesting, even though its message is not entirely new or startling. This volume maintains the

average, despite the fact that much of its space is devoted to affairs long familiar in a general way. As a whole, the book may be described as dealing mainly with the religious aspects of indian life and thought, and for that reason is not likely to appeal to the lay reader as strongly as its alluring title might imply.

For all interested in missionary activities the several chapters on the principal Indian religious systems and the present place held by Christianity will prove attractive reading. The author, as the result of many years of labor as a missionary in that field, is well fitted to give first-hand information; the readable quality of the book is due largely to this fact.

Despite its predominating religious character, the book has certain sections well calculated to hold the attention of any reader. Somewhat over a third of the volume is devoted to the topics of Hindu home life and the Hindu caste system, both of which are presented in an especially satisfactory manner. The discussion of the caste system and its significance to Indian life and progress is perhaps the most lucid and concise exposition to be found in all the host of books which touch upon that subject. The only general criticism which can be made against the book is based on the failure to discuss more adequately the material, as opposed to the spiritual, side of native Indian life.

Kirk, William (Ed.). *A Modern City*. Pp. 363. Price, \$2.70. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1909.

Providence has been free from many of the problems that beset other American municipalities. She has not until recently felt the handicap of a large floating population nor that of the assimilation of an illiterate foreign element. Her history has, therefore, had a greater unity than most American cities. There has been a homogeneity in population which is one of the conditions of good government.

In industry the city has had varied fortunes. It has been successively a whaling port, a city with large export trade and a manufacturing center. Its later development has emphasized the importance of labor in the city's growth. The increase of the industrial population has also complicated the city's system of government. Its electorate is still a restricted one. A property qualification is required for voting for members of the city council. As a result but a small proportion of the total population shares in the government. In spite of the representation of property in government, however, the finances have not been better managed than in cities with a greater popular representation. In education Providence has always been a leader. In art and philanthropy, also, commendable public spirit is displayed. Finally in religion Providence has been the spokesman of Rhode Island and has always stood for a broad humanity. Even here, however, the changes now being introduced in the city population have brought discordant elements.

Like all books written in co-operation, there are some overlappings and lacunæ, but the authors have presented a series of valuable studies unduplicated for any other American city.

Knopf, S. A. *Tuberculosis, A Preventable and Curable Disease.* Pp. xxxii, 394. Price, \$2.00. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1909.

A book of this character has been urgently needed. This readable guide is an attempt to popularize and render more effective the present campaign against tuberculosis. The book is devoid of confusing technical language and is intended to serve the needs of the patient, his family, the physician, and the constantly increasing group of social workers who either in private or official capacity are striving to eliminate this disease.

Among the topics treated are the nature of the disease, necessary precautions for the consumptive, the question and problem of climate, home treatment, institutional care, methods of prevention, and the duty toward the problem of municipal, state, and federal authorities as well as of employers, educators, and social workers. The care of the consumptive receives the necessary two-fold attention—the medical and hygienic requirements of the individual patient and the public and charitable agencies provided for his relief. The program of prevention is adequately stated and the entire gamut of reforms suggested which will be needed to cope effectively with the disease.

The book contains more than one hundred excellent illustrations, many of which are explanatory and directly educative, while all of them add to the general interest. The fame of the writer and the character of the book should without doubt combine to make this presentation of the subject an excellent one for propaganda purposes.

Laut, Agnes C. *The Conquest of the Great Northwest.* Two vols. Pp. xx, 822. Price, \$5.00. New York: Outing Publishing Company.

The history of the Hudson Bay Company by Miss Laut is written mainly from materials obtained from the documents in Hudson's Bay House, London, which consist of "The Minute Books of some two hundred years, the Letter Books, the Stock Books, the Memorial Books, and the Daily Journals kept by chief factors at every post and sent to London from 1670. These documents are in tons. They are not open to the public." In addition to these documents "there is a great mass of unpublished unexploited material bearing on the Company in the Public Records Office, London." It must have been a most difficult task for the author to acquaint herself with the mass of unpublished material used in the preparation of her volumes. The finished work is detailed, possibly more so than is desirable. Had some of the unimportant matter been eliminated and the essential facts been presented in clearer outline, less burdened with wearisome minutiae, the educational value would have been much enhanced. The two volumes, however, make a real and substantial contribution to American history.

Lucas, C. P., and Egerton, H. E. *A Historical Geography of the British Colonies.* Vol. V, Canada, Parts I and II. Pp. 729. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.

It goes without saying that Volume V of the "Historical Geography of the British Colonies" is a work of high merit that will be appreciated by every student of the history and government of Canada. The first volume of the

work, which is from the pen of Sir Charles Lucas, closes with the Peace of Paris in 1763; the second volume, Part II, written by Hugh E. Egerton, is divided into three books, the first of which is devoted to an account of "The Separate Provinces" and covers the period from 1763 to 1839. Book II deals with "The Union," while Book III is concerned with "The Dominion." The later chapters of the work, particularly those dealing with "The Development of the West," with the "Relations with the United States," the "Canadian Pacific Railway," and "The Dominion of To-day" are of peculiar interest, not only to students of Canadian affairs, but to the much wider circle of readers interested in American history in general. The ten maps accompanying the text add much to the value of the work.

Macdonald, W. *Dry Land Farming, Its Principles and Practice.* Pp. xiv, 290. Price, \$1.20. New York: Century Company, 1909.

The author, though perhaps best known as Dry Land Agronomist for the Transvaal Department of Agriculture, has treated the subject in this volume chiefly from an American point of view. Any farming carried on where the rainfall is between zero and thirty inches per annum he classes as "dry farming." It is not claimed as a new "discovery," for it has been practiced since the dawn of civilization in India, Mesopotamia and Egypt. The principles were first preached to civilized Europe by the English agriculturist Jethro Tull. His famous epigram, "Tillage is manure," need only be expanded by adding "and rain" to be a perfect and complete summation of dry farming principles.

If every drop of precipitation on the western mountain peaks could be utilized there would still not be enough to irrigate more than ten per cent of the western arid lands, leaving immense tracts that will always have to be handled with "Dry Land" methods. Of course tillage cannot *make* rain, it can but *conserve* it, that is, store it up in the soil. As a rule, in these dry regions the rain of two seasons must be stored up in the soil to answer the needs of one crop. This means that every other year the land produces no crop, but is tilled continuously to preserve a protective "dust blanket" over the moist soil below, preventing evaporation of the precious water. In the last part of the book the author gives a thorough and practical discussion of the crops best suited to more or less arid districts, pointing out in what respects their culture differs from that in humid climes. In many instances, as he shows, these arid regions have distinct advantages over the humid for the culture of certain crops.

Marsh, B. C. *Introduction to City Planning.* Pp. 156. Price, \$1.00. New York: By the Author, 1909

Beginning with a forceful chapter on the cost and causes of congestion of population, in which particular emphasis is laid upon the influence of transportation, manufacturing, immigration and the social advantages of city life, the author takes up the question of city planning and deals with it from several viewpoints. The theory of city planning is discussed from an American viewpoint and the application of the theory is illustrated by the develop-

ment in several European cities. It is in Germany that the chief advances in city planning have been made, but England, with the new garden city idea, has made rapid strides in the same direction. In America, on the other hand, planning has been spasmodic and unorganized, and until recently the real problem of city planning has not been appreciated. The work concludes with a general statement of the technical phases of city planning by an architect and some practical hints on the methods of securing a city plan. The author has treated his subject forcibly and has illustrated it thoroughly. Perhaps his chief fault lies in regarding the city plan as a panacea.

Mathews, J. L. *Remaking the Mississippi.* Pp. 265. Price, \$1.75. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1909.

In view of the widespread popular interest in improving American waterways, and particularly the Mississippi River system, it is fortunate that Mr. Mathews has published a book giving a clear and readable account of the problems to be solved in subjecting that river to control for purposes of navigation and for the reclamation of overflowed lands. The various chapters in the book describe the river, give an account of its activities, explain what is necessary to be done, and what is being done, to confine the river to its major bed. The regulation of its minor bed, or navigable channel, is also instructively discussed. There are chapters upon the Missouri River, upon the Ohio River, the lakes-to-the-gulf waterway project, and other allied topics.

Mills, J. S., et. al. *Our Foreign Missionary Enterprise.* Pp. xv, 282. Price, 50 cents. Dayton, O.: United Brethren Publishing House.

This volume, written especially as a text-book for mission study classes, comprises a description of the missionary activities of the United Brethren in Christ Church and the opinions of the members of a deputation who investigated present conditions in foreign lands where the church is operating. Dr. W. R. Funk, who visited Sierra Leone, discusses operations in West Africa, with emphasis upon the work of the United Brethren missions. Dr. S. S. Hough speaks of the physical, political and religious features of Porto Rico. Bishop J. S. Mills, who visited China, Japan and the Philippines, gives an able treatment of the historical, economic and social conditions in these countries, and presents very conclusively the influence of Christianity upon them. He shows an unusual knowledge and grasp of social influences and customs for a writer on missions; consequently the sociological and ethnological value of this volume is far in advance of the average work of its kind.

Mulrhead, John H. *By What Authority?* Pp. vi, 90. Price, \$2. London: P. S. King & Son, 1909.

To those who wish to know what the English Poor Law Commission reported but who cannot take time to read the report itself this little volume will be invaluable. It consists of a series of discussions of various phases of the report set forth in very suggestive fashion. The conclusions of both majority and minority are critically considered. It deserves wide circulation.

Munford, B. B. *Virginia's Attitude Toward Slavery and Secession.* Pp. xiii, 329. Price, \$2.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

This book aims to show that Virginia was not devoted to slavery nor hostile to the Union and that the state seceded, not because its people wanted the institution of slavery preserved and extended, but because of disapproval of the federal policy of coercion in violation of the principles upon which the Union was founded. To prove the soundness of his conclusions the author quotes extensively from printed documents and from manuscript sources relative to Virginia's dislike of slavery, her recognition of the evils of the institution and the consequent tendency toward emancipation, to Virginia's devotion to the original principles of the Union, and to her attitude toward secession. The book as a collection of documents has much value, and the comments and opinions of the author are frequently worth while. Though only the conservative side of the question is presented, that was the more important one. The future historian who deals with slavery and its influence will be grateful for this work.

Otis, E. O. *The Great White Plague.* Pp. 330. Price, \$1.00. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co., 1909.

The Germans have aptly called tuberculosis the disease of the common people. It is found among all classes of society, but is especially prevalent among the poor. The underfed, the poorly housed and scantily clothed, the workers amid unhealthy surroundings are especially its victims. In many cases the causes of the disease are social and therefore beyond individual control. "The workman cannot change the bad air of his workshop or live in a model tenement, or always obtain sufficient and nutritious food." The annual death-roll in the United States from this disease alone numbers 150,000, in Pennsylvania over 10,000, and in the city of New York 10,000. Besides, tuberculosis destroys men and women at the most productive period of life. Dr. Otis has pointed out all these facts, but has presented the hopeful side as well, in a form intelligible and interesting to the ordinary reader. The disease is preventable, since its causes are known. In successive chapters he describes in a simple manner the nature of the disease, the soil in which it develops, the symptoms, the home treatment, the means of prevention, the special problem among children, and the responsibility of the government.

Parsons, P. A. *Responsibility for Crime.* Pp. 194. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

Pic, Paul. *La Protection L'égalité des Travailleurs et le Droit international ouvrier.* Pp. 172. Paris: Félix Alcan, 1909.

In this elementary study the author lays particular emphasis on the conditions of industrial workers in France and the legislation which has been passed there, although some space is devoted to the theory underlying protective legislation. The book ends with a plea for an international system of protection for workers. To the beginner, interested in the subject of the legal protection of workers, this work will prove of value.

Rossiter, W. S. (Ed.). *A Century of Population Growth, 1790-1900.* Pp. x, 303. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1909.

This volume, compiled by W. S. Rossiter, former chief clerk of the census, is the outcome of an attempt to preserve permanently the valuable but vanishing census records which still remain relating to the first year of constitutional government. Its interest is further increased by a discussion of the historical aspects of the first census, and an analysis of the returns of this census together with a comparison of its figures with the corresponding figures at later censuses. These figures have been augmented from other statistical information where it proved to be available.

The scope of the volume is seen by the titles of its fifteen main divisions: Population in the Colonial and Continental Periods; The United States in 1790; The First Census of the United States, Area and Total Population; Population of Counties and their Subdivisions; White and Negro Population; Sex and Age of the White Population; Analysis of the Family; Proportion of Children in White Population; Surnames of the White Population in 1790; Nationality as Indicated by Names of Heads of Families Reported at the First Census; Interstate Migration; Foreign Born Population; Statistics of Slaves; Occupations and Wealth. Among some of the most interesting tables found in the volume is one on the names of heads of families at the first census, including facts as to both nomenclature and nationality.

Saint-Leon et Martin. *Cartells et Trusts.* Pp. x, 259. Paris: Victor Lecoffre, 1909.

Saleby, C. W. *Parenthood and Race Culture.* Pp. xv, 389. Price, \$2.50. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1909.

A professed follower of Francis Galton, the author presents the first complete work on eugenics—the science of race culture. While disavowing the leadership of Galton in some minor details, the author accepts his main conclusions, and has worked out many of their phases far beyond the point reached by his predecessor. The work treats of the question of eugenics largely from a biologic viewpoint and contains little reference to the economic side of the question. In order to insure the establishment of a high type race, through intelligent mating, a deliberate and conscious restriction on the number of offspring and a careful training of children, the author holds that women must be educated for motherhood as men are educated for a profession. It must, however, be borne in mind that the function of motherhood, being more important than any other to race continuity, should receive more careful attention. But the work as a whole, while over-emphasizing heredity and under-emphasizing the influence of environment, represents a great advance in the plain, broad statements of the problems of race development.

Small, A. W. *The Cameralists.* Pp. xxv, 606. Price, \$3.00. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1909.

Professor Small is known as a painstaking, careful student, who excels in the critical analysis and presentation of the views of the writers. This volume represents a vast amount of work. The political and social philosophy

of that group of Germans known as the Cameralists forms, Dr. Small believes, the trunk line of the evolution from the Reformation to the French Revolution. Whether Dr. Small's estimate of the importance of these men is finally accepted or not, he has surely performed a great service in giving English students an opportunity to know these writers. The meaning of this statement is clear when one realizes that practically nothing else of like kind exists in English.

Swan, C. A. *The Slavery of To-day*. Pp. xvi, 202. Glasgow: Pickering & Inglis.

Nevinson's "A Modern Slavery" describes the horrors of the slave trade on the coast of Angola and in the Portuguese colonies, Santo Tomás and Príncipe. The Rev. Charles A. Swan in this book supplements Nevinson's work by describing in detail the horrors of slavery recruiting on the mainland. There are many pictures showing the methods by which the work is done. The detailed testimony presented in the form of a diary is enough to convince the most confirmed doubter that the abuses now practiced are as bad as ever. After reading the book one wonders how long such countries as Belgium and Portugal will be allowed to countenance an institution long ago destroyed by all truly progressive nations.

Tanner, E. P. *The Province of New Jersey, 1664-1738*. Pp. 712. Price, \$4.00. New York: Columbia University Press.

The author states that "the object of this study is to give an account of the political institutions of New Jersey during the period of her executive union with New York . . . a discussion of economic and social development of the province is not a part of the problem." Those who read the volume, however, will find that the author's discussion of the political problems throws much light on some of the economic and social questions of the day. Three chapters, for instance, are given to a discussion of the land system in East and West Jersey. The financial affairs of the colony also receive due consideration. In the main, however, attention is confined to questions of government, which are discussed in a thorough and scholarly manner. The book will be read with appreciation by all earnest students of American colonial history. It is to be hoped that this volume upon New Jersey will be followed by similar studies of other colonies whose political history is yet but partially written.

Thomas, W. I. *Source Book for Social Origins*. Pp. xvi, 932. Price, \$4.77. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1909.

Walz, K. *Das Hessische Kommunall eamtenrecht*. Pp. viii, 121. Darmstadt: C. F. Winter, 1909.

Warren, G. F. *Elements of Agriculture*. Pp. xxii, 434. Price, \$1.10. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

Watson, C. B. *Prehistoric Siskiyou Island and the Marble Halls of Oregon*. Pp. 147. Ashland, Oregon: By the Author, 1909.

This little book is a bit of nature study or sympathetic interpretation of an

interesting region by one thoroughly familiar with it. "Siskiyou Island" of the Cretaceous epoch is better known to-day as the Klamath group of mountains in Southwestern Oregon and Northwestern California. Similarly the marble halls of Oregon are the wonderful but little visited limestone caves in the heart of the Klamath mountains near the California line. The book is not scientific, it is in places conversational and occasionally rather drawn out. To most readers it would not appeal very strongly, except in the description of the caves, which is good.

Wilson, W. *Division and Reunion*. Pp. xx, 389. Price, \$1.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

REVIEWS.

Beveridge, W. H. *Unemployment—A Problem of Industry*. Pp. xvi, 317. Price, \$2.40. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

This is a collection of lectures delivered at Oxford University, with an introduction on the general phases of the problem of unemployment. The work is a painstaking, scholarly discussion treating of the sources of material as well as of the other various phases of the problem. Cyclical employments, both for the year and for a period of years, the reserve supply of labor in the community, and the loss of quality which the unemployed suffer during their unemployment, are in turn considered.

After this thorough-going discussion, the author takes up the remedies for unemployment, dealing first with the charitable funds, municipal relief works, the administration of the poor law and the unemployed workman act of 1905. He looks upon all of these attempts to regulate unemployment as unqualified failures and passes on to the newer remedies which he suggests. He lays particular emphasis upon the necessity of educating the labor force out of its immobility, insisting that youth should be adventurous and old age secure. In order to provide an opening for the adventurousness of youth, he advocates labor exchanges, while the security of old age is to be guaranteed by out-of-work pensions.

The author begins his book by saying that "The problem of unemployment lies . . . at the root of most other social problems." But throughout the book and in his conclusions he treats of unemployment as though it were a very incidental thing to the modern industrial system and might be very easily alleviated or eliminated. The work is thorough and scholarly, but it does not show a full appreciation of the causes underlying unemployment.

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University of Pennsylvania.

Callender, G. S. *Selections from the Economic History of the United States, 1765-1860*. Pp. xviii, 819. Price, \$2.75. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1909.

As stated in the author's preface and in the publishers' announcement of the volume, "This book is the result of an effort to provide a manageable body